TIMES-VIRGINIAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1920

Tenth District Congressional Fight

Announcement, of the entrance of J. H. C. Grasty, of Augusta, into the Congressional fight in the Tenth district as an independent candidate in opposition to Representative H. D. Flood, the Democratic nominee, and long the distinguished Congressman from this district, will no doubt be received with regret by many Democrats of the district. Mr. Grasty is being pushed by the Farmers' Union of Augusta county, who will no doubt solicit the support of the Rockbridge Farmers' Union for their candidate. It is unfortunate that the organizations of the farmers should be used to promote the political interests of any candidate, and their entrance into politics may mean the end of their usefulness to the farmers of the country.

Mr. Flood, by his long and distinguished services to his country and party, will no doubt be reelected by a handsome majority, which he so justly deserves.—Lexington Gazette.

The above from the Lexington Gazette of July 22 speaks for itself and tells what we have referred to before. We regret to see the Farmers' Union attempt to be made the football of Mr. Grasty and other politicians in this way. Mr. Flood has been our able Representative for 22 years. As a farmer he has few equals. He owns and operates the best farms in this State. His home is an ideal farm, operated and conducted in the most systematic manner. His farm in Amherst on James river is one of the finest farms in Amherst county. Mr. Flood has at all times voted for and advocated what was to the interest of the farmers. We have never heard it claimed otherwise. So with his experience, ability, loyalty and interests, how could Mr. Grasty improve on him? Can he or anybody else do it? We don't know Mr. Gastry personally. We know he represented Augusta county one term in the Virginia Legislature (House of Representatives) and for some reason, we know not, he didn't return next session. To the point, we learn the Farmers' Union meeting that brought out Mr. Grasty in Augusta county had about 50 members present—a per cent of that body in Augusta, and a large part of them present were Republicans. Naturally they (Republicans) oppose Mr. Flood. Mr. Grasty helped to organize the Farmers Union in 1910, and now in 1920 he is trying to use the order politically to put himself in office or an honored position. We don't know what kind of a farmer Mr. Grasty is or what kind of a Representative he will make. Will he do better than Mr. Flood? The Farmers Union is non-political, but Mr. Grasty, its member, is using it to promote his political fortunes. The old Grange which flourished in 1870 went to pieces at the hands of its political members. The Farmers' Alliance, which flourished in the '90's, went to pieces in the same way. So the Farmers Union, if controlled by its political members who are in it for political purposes, may be expected to go likewise. We invite the members of Amherst Farmers' Union to consider these facts and record. We know the farmers of Amherst with few exceptions are true, loyal Democrats, while they have at heart the best interests of the Farmers' Union.—Amherst New Era.

The Fall Army Worm

Though somewhat the same in its habits as the true Army worm, the Fall Army worm is so called because it appears late in the season, the former species being rarely injurious after August 1st, while the latter are most injurious during the latter part of August and September. They feed upon a large variety of crops, including cowpeas, millet, sweet potatoes, clover and many other forage crops.

DESCRIPTION

Along each side of the body is a longitudinal pitch-colored stripe, and along the middle is a yellowish-gray stripe about twice as wide, which includes four black dots on each segment.

LIFE HISTORY

The winter is passed in the pupal stage, the pupal being about one-half inch below the surface. The moths emerge in the spring and the females lay their eggs on grass in clusters of fifty or more. The eggs hatch in about ten days and the caterpillars are found during May and June. The complete life history of the insect has not been carefully followed, but it is probable that there are at least three generations in this latitude.

CONTROL

Deep fall plowing and thorough harrowing will break up the pupal cells and thus largely prevent the development of the spring brood of moths. In fields of young grain and on lawns many of the young caterpillars may be killed by a heavy roller, when not present in too large numbers, the worms may be destroyed by spraying the food plant with arsenate of lead one pound to 50 gallons of water, or by the use of poisoned bran mash, which is made by using one pound of Paris green to 25 pounds of bran. Two quarts of molasses is mixed with one gallon of water, and then added to the Paris green and bran mixture. If the worms are noticed in time while they are confined to one field they can be most economically controlled by plowing about four furrows around the field, after which this strip is harrowed; then open a furrow about middle way through this strip and drag a log in the furrow until a good dust mulch is obtained. The worms will not be able to pass through the dust and can be killed by spraying them with kerosene while they are in the furrow.

Forest View

We have had real fall weather the past week.

The Sunday school convention which was held at Central Baptist church last Saturday was well attended by all denominations, and plenty of good things on the grounds to eat.

Mr. Milton Martin, of Accomac county, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Martin.

Look out, girls! Mr. Thomas Elder is sporting around in a new car.

Mr. Joe Inge and cousin, Miss Gracie Inge, of Lynchburg, were the guests of his sister, Mrs. W. T. Nash, Sunday.

We are sorry to note that Miss Mary Lizzie Marshall is not so well at this writing. She will be taken to Lynchburg for treatment, accompanied by her mother and two brothers, Schuyler and David. These brothers came home last Thursday from Michigan, where they have been holding responsible positions.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, of Drewry's Bluff, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. A. S. Woodrige, this week.

Miss Mary Douglas Marshall left last week for Prince Edward county to teach again.

Miss Evalena Caldwell is visiting at the home of Mrs. Douglas Marshall.

Messrs. J. A. Martin and J. B. Marshall had a new experience with tobacco last week—they were flue curing.

Mr. Robert McGhan, of Bedford, is visiting Mr. T. H. Ford and other friends in this neighborhood. He tells us he will leave for Florida in a short while to make his home.

Mr. Milton Martin and sister, Miss Bettie, called on Mr. Will Marshall yesterday.

Starving out the Country Newspaper

A representative of several thousand country papers, says: "In my opinion not half of the country press, numbering 12,000 weekly papers and 800 daily papers, will survive the next six months unless there is a drastic change in the situation."

The situation is certainly serious. It results from the unprecedented shortage of print paper, of which five pounds are needed for every four pounds now being produced. Large numbers of newspapers have been driven out of business already by this shortage—some 1,700 of them in the past year. Many have succumbed to the high cost of the paper, which costs several hundred per cent more than it did three years ago. Many have been starved to death by their inability to obtain paper at any price.

The present system of distribution makes it far harder for the small, remote papers to get their supply than for the big city papers, and they are obliged to pay a higher price for it. Yet there are people who criticize the small papers for raising their rates.

Efforts are being made to increase the paper supply, and some improvement is reported, but it is very slight so far. It is said that any new measures taken to ease the situation cannot show results for nearly two years. Before that time the death toll of country papers may be tragic.

There may be supercilious readers inclined to smile at this term "tragic," but such it is, not only to the publishers immediately involved but to the public they serve. It is lamentable that the American press as a whole, the freest, most representative and useful press in the world, should be crippled in this way at a time when its services are needed more than ever before. It is particularly unfortunate that the small-city and rural papers should bear the brunt of the calamity, for as a class they are near to the people and cannot be spared.— ockford Star, Editorial by Roscoe S. Chapman of the Inland Print Committee

No Return Guaranteed on Railway Capital

"In many quarters there seems to remain some misunderstanding as to the provision of the Transportation Act of 1920 which makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize rates which will give the railways of each section of the country a fair return on the value of their property devoted to transportation purposes and, for the two years following the passage of the Act, set the 'reasonable return' at 5½ per cent with another one half per cent, to be devoted to improvements, at the option of the Commission," says a statement issued by the Southern Railway System.

"Some persons have gotten the idea that the Transportation Act guarantees the railway companies six per cent on their stocks and bonds. The fact is that the Act says nothing about any return on capitalization and no railway is guaranteed anything. The volume of stocks and bonds which any railway may have outstanding will have absolutely no effect on the return it will receive.

"While the Act makes it the duty of the Commission to authorize rates which will give the railways of each section an aggregate fair return on the aggregate value of their property, there is no assurance that any individual railway will get a return of six per cent on the value of its property, or any return at all. What it will get will depend on the business it secures and the efficiency with which that business is handled.

"Under the new rates, if a railway earns more than six per cent, it must divide the surplus with the Government; if it earns less than six per cent, or earns nothing at all, the loss falls on its owners."

The South Vitally Interested

The interest of the South in Democratic success this year is not merely academic and sentimental. It is vital.

The second paragraph of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is very clear in providing that when the right to vote is denied by a state to its citizens for any other reason except participation in rebellion or other crime, the representation in Congress of that state shall be reduced in proportion. The Constitutional power of Congress to reduce the southern representation in Congress proportioned to the number of citizens deprived of the vote is undoubted.

Moreover, a census has just been completed and the question of reapportioning representation in Congress is imminent. Representative Seigel of New York, Republican Chairman of the Reapportionment Committe of the House of Representatives, has received a number of letters advocating the reduction of southern representation in Congress and in the Electoral College and he announces publicly that his committee will take up seriously at the coming session of Congress the question of cutting down the representation in states where negroes are disfranchised. He does not propose cutting down Massachusetts' representation although it has a very restricted electorate. The Republican papers all over the country are agitating the question and showing that in some northern districts a Congressman represents many times as many voters as some southern Congressman represent. The question has been accentuated by the doubling of the number of voters by woman suffrage.

This strikes at the very heart of the South's share in the government of the United States. The Southern people, like Massachusetts, understand that a large class of illiterate citizens is a great governmental burden, more of a governmental burden than an equal number of intelligent voters, and that representation in Congress based on their numbers is a just apportionment. But the Fourteenth Amendment puts power in the hands of Congress which may be abused. The South's interest in this election is vital and Southern Democrats should do all they can for Democratic success. The best way they can help is to subscribe liberally to the Democratic campaign fund. Every Democrat ought to bear this in mind when asked to contribute to the Democratic fund. Remember the Lodge Force Bill, and think of the tremendous influence Lodge will have with the Republican administration.

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Pains Were Terrific

Read how Mrs. Albert Gregory, of R. F. D. No. 1, Bluford, Ill., got rid of her ills. "During . . . I was awfully weak . . . My pains were terrific. I thought I would die. The bearing-down pains were actually so severe I could not stand the pressure of my hands on the lower part of my stomach . . . I simply felt as if life was for but a short time. My husband was worried . . . One evening, while reading the Birthday Almanac, he came across a case similar to mine, and went straight for some Cardui for me to try.

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The Woman's Tonic

"I took it faithfully and the results were immediate," adds Mrs. Gregory. "I continued to get better, all my ills left me, and I went through . . . with no further trouble. My baby was fat and strong, and myself—thank God—am once more hale and hearty, can walk miles, do my work, though 44 years old, feel like a new person. All I owe to Cardui." For many years Cardui has been found helpful in building up the system when run down by disorders peculiar to women.

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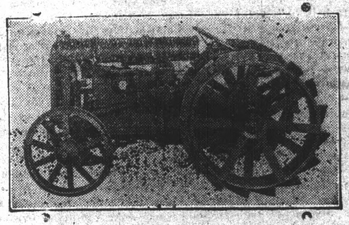

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